

of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress." He modestly adds "Indeed I have thought that for many years past the known opinion and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and from this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory." Sir, if he had been forty years in these halls instead of the tented field, he could not have more understood the true theory of this Government and its actual and inevitable tendency, as now administered. It is evident he has, in the silent hours allowed him in the camp, by the watch fire in the night, or amid the intervals of battle and military service, deeply studied the genius of our government and its practical administration.

Sir, it would consume more time than is necessary for my purpose, to show how often the will of the people, expressed by their Representatives in Congress, has been defeated by the iron will of a President, and especially by the exercise of this monarchical negative on the laws. In the language of a distinguished statesman, "the extreme medicine of the constitution has become our daily food." Every man who remembers the history of the last twenty years, will bear me witness that in this respect the modern democracy have drifted to a returnless distance from the old landmarks of republicanism. The Executive prerogative is no longer the object of attack, but its advocates have been unceasing assailants of the rights of the people and of the popular branch of the Government. "The power of the crown has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished." He has broken down the power of the people to improve their rivers and their harbors; dictated a new and untried system of currency, in despite of their expressed opinion; and even gone so far as to deny the right of Congress to pay a private claim to an American citizen. I refer to the claim for French spoliation on our commerce prior to 1800, for the liquidation of which a bill passed both Houses of Congress two years ago: a bill, the principles of which he never understood; a bill to which it is palpable he never gave a week's attention in his life, though Congress passed it after having had it under consideration for a period of nearly fifty years. The government has ceased to be a government of the people, and has become the government of one man. Power, says Junius, is continually stealing from the many to the few, and I may add, from the few to one. The one man power is the subject of unceasing eulogy among some of the advocates of the Baltimore Convention platform, and one of the delegates lately made a speech to show its superiority in concentrating all responsibility in one head, instead of dividing it among many, thus frankly avowing his preference for the monarchical to the republican principle.

We must arrest this tendency to monarchy, if we intend to remain a republic. When you talk to me about whig principles, tariffs, the currency, internal improvements, land bills, and public economy, I tell you that, although I am a whig, have always been a whig, and expect to be a whig, yet I hold that, in comparison with the great principle now at issue between Lewis Cass and Zachary Taylor, the other principles of any party ever yet known to this country sink into insignificance. I am called upon in the election of Zachary Taylor, to vindicate the great right of man to self-government, and the right of the people, through their representatives in Congress, to make laws. I am called upon to deny the right of the President of the United States to assume the position of a Legislator; and whenever the day shall come that his right to legislate shall be acknowledged, that moment the republican character of our government ceases to exist. You may call it what you please—you may style the man at the head of the Government a President, as Bonaparte was in the first instance styled the First Consul, and afterwards Emperor of the Republic—but to all intents and purposes your republic is at an end. It becomes a monarchy, an elective monarchy, the meanest and most despicable form in which that kind of government can exist.

Here, then is the principle upon which I make issue with the honorable gentleman from Mississippi in the approaching Presidential campaign. I intend to stand by General Taylor, as the representative of the right of man to self-government. I mean to support him because he has boldly and nobly proclaimed himself before the country as the champion of this great principle, that the majority should govern. In all those cases where the fathers of the republic intended that the veto power should be applied, he declares that he will exercise it. In all cases where a bill passed by Congress is clearly and manifestly unconstitutional, or has been passed in haste and without due consideration, he will be prepared to apply the veto. He is ready to apply it to sustain the Union of these States against any dangerous infraction of the constitution. But he will permit the people of the country to govern themselves. He will suffer the representatives of the People and the States, in these halls, to make the laws. He will not set himself up as an essential part of the legislative power of the nation. He will, when he reaches the Presidential chair, stand by the great principles avowed on this subject by Madison and his compatriots of 1787, and utterly repudiate the kindly man practised upon in the present day—"Sic volo, sic jubeo, sic veto. Stet pro ratione voluntas."

I propose to look a little farther into this subject. I desire the senate and the people of the country to understand what kind of Government was sought to be established by those who introduced the veto power into the constitution of the United States, and the kindred principles which actuated them. In Madison's papers we find a copy of the constitution which Colonel Hamilton, the father of the veto, intended to propose. Here are three of its provisions:

"ARTICLE I.—Sec. I. The legislative power shall be vested in two distinct bodies of men, one to be called the Assembly, the other the Senate, subject to the negative hereinafter mentioned."
"ARTICLE IV.—Sec. 10. The President shall have a right to negative all bills, resolutions, or acts of the two Houses of the Legislature about to be passed into laws."
"ARTICLE III.—Sec. 6. The Senators shall hold their places during good behavior, removable only by conviction, on impeachment for some crime or misdemeanor."

Here are the principles of the Government which the author of the veto power intended to introduce. It is manifest that the mind of the author of the veto power was at an infinite distance from the opinions of those who made the constitution. It is evident that he intended to establish a Senate for life, and to make the President a part of the legislative power.

But the Executive practice in these days (all of which seems to be fully approved by General Cass) is not merely *sic veto*, but *sic volo, sic jubeo*. He now assumes the initiative in addition to the veto power. He not only recommends, but dictates to Congress. His opinions are daily quoted in debate here, and control our legislation. It has been but four days since an attempt was made by the Senators from Kentucky and Tennessee (Mr. Underwood and Mr. Bell) to remove the obstructions in the river Ohio, at Cumberland Island. Every body here seemed to think it right to remove it; but it was known and said that the President would veto the bill which contained it, and the improvement fell. So the navigation of the Ohio must be obstructed until Taylor can put it all right by allowing Congress to make laws. We have now not a single river or harbor bill before Congress—not one measure for internal improvement. Why? Because we all know it is idle to waste our time in passing them, as the President has publicly avowed his resolution to veto them all. The will of the people is nothing. All men here look only to the will of the President. He is the fountain of favor. Now, in the British House of Commons, under a limited monarchy, the independence of Parliament is secured by a rule which makes it *out of order* for any member to state in debate what is the will of the King; and it is perfectly true, as Col. Hamilton stated in the Convention of 1787, that no King of England has dared to exercise the veto power since the English revolution produced by the Whigs of 1680—160 years ago. Why? Because the exercise of power so despotic, which wholly denies to the people the right of self-government, would, even in that limited monarchy, have cost any English monarch his head. Queen Victoria would not keep the throne a week under one of our Presidential vetoes. We have the name of a republic, *stat nomis umbra*—it stands but the shadow of a name. I first came into Congress nearly twelve years ago, and I have since been an attentive observer of men and things here, though one of the humblest of the actors in this theatre, where men, with loud professions of Democracy on their lips, cherish the most despotic principles in their hearts; and I now say that the monarchical tendency has every year been growing stronger, that many of our legislative acts of the most important character are draughted at the Executive Departments, to suit the will of the Executive, and that Congress has degenerated, under Democratic Presidents, till it is little better than the register of edicts of an Emperor. It is but a few days since a member who has served in Congress about thirty years (Mr. Webster) declared in his place that he had never known a President set his heart on any great measure which he did not force thro' Congress.

Why is this? Let a Democratic report, made to drive the younger Adams from power twenty-two years ago, make the answer. The veteran member from Missouri, (Mr. Benton) in his report on Executive patronage, May 4, 1826, after enumerating the monstrous extent of the power of that patronage, says:

"The whole of this great power will centre in the President. The King of England is the fountain of honor; the President of the United States is the source of patronage. He presides over the entire system of Federal appointments, jobs and contracts. He has 'power' over the support of the individuals who administer the system. He makes and unmake them. He chooses from the circle of his friends and supporters, and may dismiss them, and upon all the principles of human action, will dismiss them, as often as they disappoint his expectations. His spirit will animate their actions in all the elections to State and Federal offices. There may be exceptions, but the truth of a general rule is proved by the exception. The intended check and control of the Senate, without new constitutional or statutory provisions will cease to operate. Patronage will penetrate this body, subdue its capacity of resistance, chain it to the car of power, and enable the President to rule as easily, and much more securely with than without the nominal check of the Senate."

If the President was himself the officer of the people, elected by them and responsible to them, there would be less danger from this concentration of power in his hands; but it is the business of statesmen to act upon things as they are, and not as they would wish them to be. We must, then, look forward to the time when the public revenue will be doubled; when the civil and military offices of the Federal Government will be quadrupled; when its influence over individuals will be multiplied to an indefinite extent; when the nomination by the President can carry any man thro' the Senate, and his recommendation can carry any measure through the two Houses of Congress; when the principle of public action will be open and avowed, the President wants my vote and I want his patronage; I will vote as he wishes, and he will give me the office I wish for. What will this be but the government of one man? and what is the government of one man but a monarchy? Names are nothing. The nature of a thing is in its substance, and the name soon accommodates itself to the substance. The first Roman Emperor was styled Emperor of the Republic, and the last French Emperor took the same title; and their respective countries were just as essentially monarchical before as after the assumption of these titles. It cannot be denied, or dissembled, but that this Federal Government gravitates to the same point, &c. "Those who make the President must support him. Their political fate becomes identified, and they must stand or fall together. Right or wrong they must support him,

and if he is made contrary to the will of the people, he must be supported not only by votes and speeches, but by arms."

[CONCLUSION NEXT WEEK.]

THE TIMES.



The People's Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ZACHARY TAYLOR.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
1st. District. T. L. ANDERSON, of Marion.
2d. " A. LEONARD, of Howard.
3rd. " WM. A. WITCHER, of Clay.
4th. " J. C. RICHARDSON, of Cooper.
5th. " C. N. HANDY, of Benton.
6th. " A. COOK, of Cape Girardeau.
7th. " U. WRIGHT, of St. Louis.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1848.

The People's Platform.

"I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party purposes to build up, no enemies to punish, nothing to serve but my country."

"The power given by the Constitution to the Executive, to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power which should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the Constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress."

"The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy, nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of government, and acquiesced in by the people."

"Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive."

"War, at all times, and under all circumstances, is a national calamity, to be avoided, if compatible with national honor."

"The principles of our government, as well as its true policy, are opposed to the subjugation of other nations, and the dismemberment of other countries by conquest; for, in the language of the great Washington, 'Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?'"—Z. TAYLOR.

HOWARD COUNTY ELECTION—OFFICIAL RETURNS.	
	Townships.
Richmond.	225 221 215 220 218 222 224 217 218 219 191 343
Franklin.	107 105 170 99 169 99 169 104 164 101 103 72
Monkton.	109 110 118 110 115 110 111 111 113 111 110
Chatham.	254 161 285 185 257 185 245 156 257 148 297 104
Boon's Lick.	106 71 106 72 107 71 106 73 106 73 107 74
Prairie.	57 137 57 137 57 137 57 137 57 137 57 138
Boone Femme.	76 67 73 69 71 69 71 69 71 69 71 72
TOTAL.	901 879 984 870 900 804 986 862 973 862 904 869

ELECTION RETURNS.

Chariton County.—Governor and Lieut.

Governor.
King, 662. Rollins, 468.
Price, 661. Hendrick, 462.

Congress.

Green, 654. Wilson, 451.

State Senate.

Jackson, 646. Clark, 473.

Representative.

Saunders, 650. Wallace, 465.

Coroner.

Carroll.—King's majority, 155; Hall's majority, 181; Compton's majority for representative, over Thomas, whig, 84; Hancock, Sheriff; Capt. Benj. F. White, Coroner.

Grundt.—Dr. Livingston, whig, beats G. W. Moberly, loco, 40 votes, for Representative.

Lafayette.—N. Campbell, whig, Representative.

Johnson.—Grier, whig, Representative.

Jackson.—Smith, loco, Representative.

Dr. Burtis, loco, is elected to the Senate from the District composed of the counties of Lafayette, Johnson and Jackson.

Buchanan.—Bretz, loco, Representative.

Andrew, Holt, Ray, Atchison, Nodaway and Livingston, elect loco Representatives.

Cooper.—King, 760, Rollins, 885; Price, 742, Hendrick, 888; Green, 752, Wilson, 878; Jones, 782, Lacy, 835; Chilton, 735. Tompkins, 843; Hinton, 188, Hill 826.

Saline.—Phelps, 518, Winston, 547; Sappington, 524, Bingham, 549; Miller, (dem.) is elected Sheriff.

Pettis.—King, 379, Rollins, 296; Price, 359, Hendrick, 274; Phelps, 369, Winston, 275; Amos Fristoe elected to the Legislature, Jas. R. Kemp Sheriff, A. G. Branham Assessor—all Democrats.

Benton.—King, 490, Rollins, 256; Price, 503, Hendrick, 234; Phelps, 485; Winston, 232; Ballou, loco, Representative.

St. Clair.—King, 302, Rollins, 152; Crenshaw, loco, Representative; Lilly, whig, Sheriff.

Hickory.—King, 264, Rollins, 95; Holbert, Representative.

Polk.—King, 597; Rollins, 247; Robinson, Representative.

Green.—King, 1040, Rollins, 512; Neaves, Representative.

Clay.—Rollins, 745, King, 531; Sweetnam, Representative, and Moss, Sheriff—whigs.

Clinton.—Thomas E. Birch, whig, Representative. We congratulate the people of Clinton on the choice they have made for Representative. A few such men as Mr. B. are needed in the Legislature—not that they can control the acts of the majority, but their presence will prevent much evil.

Monroe.—Rollins, 813, King, 592; D. Robinson, Representative, and D. M. Dulany, Sheriff—whigs.

Rolls.—Rollins majority about 50—W. Newbed, whig, Representative.

Marion.—Dr. Rhodes, Representative, and King, Sheriff—whigs.

Audrain.—Finsley, loco, Representative.

Schuyler.—Ed. French, whig, Representative.

Knox.—Dr. Connelly, whig, Representative.

Shelby.—J. M'Acfe, loco, Representative.

Boone.—Rollins, 1256, King, 791; Willson, 1221, Green, 787; Switzer, 1143, Roberts, 830; Hickman, Sheriff. The vote for Governor is the strength of parties. The contest for Representative was away by local influences.

Lincoln and St. Charles elect Woolfolk, loco, Senator.

St. Louis.—The locos succeeded by an average majority of 400. The whigs elected one Representative, Michael Cerre.

Cole.—King, 787, Rollins, 223. Enloe, Representative.

Osgoe.—King, 584, Rollins, 192; C. H. Gregory, Representative.

Lewis.—H. M. Woodward, whig, Representative.

PLATTE.—The Whigs have elected one of the two representatives, their Sheriff, and a majority of the county justices. The Platte Argus is in a very bad humor at the result, and talks about "deception," "intrigue," and "black sheep in the democratic flock," "traitors," &c.

The following is an aggregate statement of all the taxable property in the county of Howard, assessed for the year 1848, as made out by the Clerk of the County Court, agreeable to the 41st section of the 2d article of the revenue law of 1845:

No.	Val.	State Tax.
Land, Acres, 253,690.	\$1,349,965.	\$269,993.
Town Lots, 852.	163,479.	326,95.
Slaves, 3912.	1,112,526.	222,05.
Cash at interest, 265,725.	531,45.	
Personal property, 244,348.	488,69.	
Salaries, Fees, &c., 16,774.	16,774.	
No. of Militia, 1421 at 25, 355.25.		
No. of Polls, 1637 at 374, 613.87.		
Taxes due for the years 1846, 47, not heretofore assessed, 98.48.		
Total amt. State Tax for 48, 7507.41.		
Am't. County Tax for 1848, 3848.36.		
Total amt. State and county tax, derived from Howard county, for the year 1848, \$11,355.77.		

GREAT FREE SOIL CONVENTION.

The great Free Soil Convention met at Buffalo, New York, on the 9th. Seventeen States, and the District of Columbia had representatives in the Convention. Missouri, Maryland and Virginia, of the slave States, were represented. The name of the delegate from this State, who was one of the Vice Presidents, is BAXTON HILBORN.

The Convention nominated Martin Van Buren for President, and Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice President. Mr. A. is son of the late John Q. Adams, and was President of the Convention.

Giddings, of Ohio, and Butler, of New York, addressed the masses.

The result of this Convention, puts a new face on the Presidential canvass. Politicians have been looking to it with much anxiety for some time, and now that its nominations are before the people, and the State elections over, the Presidency, alone, will occupy the public mind. Our democratic friends are evidently more troubled than the whigs. Mr. Van Buren will divide the vote with Gov. Cass in all the free States, if he does not beat him. The friends of Gen. Taylor, in this state of affairs, will but have to stand firmly together, and his election will be most triumphantly secured, beyond the shadow of a doubt.

James Johnson, heretofore a prominent Locofoco, and editor of the Pennsylvania Argus, is out in a long letter in favor of Gen. Taylor. He repudiates Cass for his subservency to Southern interests. Men actuated by similar impulses are coming over to Taylor by platoons.

A Whig State Convention is called by the Central Committee of the State of New York, to convene at Utica on the 14th of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the office of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector, and also to designate a college of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Thirtieth Congress—1st session.

WASHINGTON, AUG. 9, P. M.

Senate.—The Senate was called to order and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business.

Mr. Atherton, from the Committee on Finance reported the House bill, making appropriations for the army, with sundry amendments.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, moved the Senate to go into Executive session, which was agreed to.

After some time spent therein, the doors were opened.

On motion of Mr. Felch, the Senate took up and considered a bill granting alternate sections of land in Michigan for improvements.

On motion of Mr. Breese, the Senate took up the consideration of a bill authorizing the sale of reserved public lands. The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then took a recess till 5 1/2 P. M.

Half past 5 P. M.—The Senate reassembled. The Oregon bill was taken up and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Senate took up the consideration of the amendments to the Army bill, authorizing pay of arrearsages to Col. Fremont, for his services and the expenses of his operations in California, under Com. Stockton, which amendments were adopted.

House.—The House resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up the consideration of the river and harbor bill. Messrs. Holmes of South Carolina, Pelfrey, and Outlaw, addressed the committee. The debate was closed by Mr. Hunt.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House with several amendments. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The House again resolved itself into committee of the whole, and took up the bill making appropriations for light-houses.

Mr. Houston, of Delaware opened the debate, and made a political speech. He defended the Compromise Bill of Mr. Clayton, and reviewed the message of the President vetoing the River and Harbor Bill. After he concluded the committee rose, and the House took a recess till 5 1/2 P. M.

At half past five the House reassembled, and took up the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. The amendment providing for the payment for the Amistad slaves, was considered and concurred in.

The Light House Bill was then taken up, considered and passed.

WASHINGTON, August 10.

The Senate was called to order and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business.

The report of the Committee on Conference on the naval pension bill was concurred in.

The bill ceding to Indiana a portion of the Cumberland road, passing through that State was taken up and considered.

The post route bill was taken up, and after being amended was laid aside for the present.

The Senate then took up the Oregon bill. Mr. Webster opposed the passage of the bill and the extension of slavery under any and every form, now and forever. Mr. Butler spoke in reply. He took opposite views, and called on Southern men to emigrate to the Territories with slaves, in defiance of the Wilmot proviso.

House.—A communication was received from N. P. Trist, giving the history of his agency in forming the treaty with Mexico. He charges the President with originating the war for the purpose of conquering and annexing Mexico, and resorting to subornation of perjury in endeavoring to effect his ends. The communication was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Yesterday evening, in the House, the Committee on Conference reported the Indiana bill with amendments, which were concurred in.

The amendments to the civil appropriation bill were considered, and the amendment making an appropriation for Savannah river was stricken out.

In the Senate this afternoon, the debate on the Oregon bill was continued by Messrs. Douglass, Hale, Calhoun, Niles, Metcalf and Johnson of Md. The Senate then took a recess till 5 1/2 P. M.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

Senate.—Last night the Oregon bill was amended in the Senate, by extending the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific, and passed—ayes 33, nays 22.

House.—The House last evening rejected the amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill, authorizing payment for the Amistad slaves.

Fremont's Survey bill was also rejected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, P. M.

Senate.—The Senate was called to order, and proceeded to the consideration of the morning business.

The resolution of Mr. Benton, providing for the publication of the proceedings of the Senate in the Union and National Intelligencer, was taken up, amended, and passed.

The post route bill was taken and considered. The amendment, abolishing postage on newspapers when sent within thirty miles distance, was debated.

A committee of conference, on the disagreement of the two Houses to the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill, was appointed.

The Oregon bill was then called up. The Senate's amendments giving the Governor the exercise of the veto power was disagreed to by ayes 92, nays 106. The amendment of the Senate extending the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific, was disagreed to, by ayes 82, nays 121.

Both Houses of Congress are now in session.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14, P. M.

Senate.—On Friday night last, the post office bill was taken up. The provisions allowing newspapers to be mailed within thirty miles distance, free of postage, was stricken out, and then the bill was passed.

On Saturday the bill providing for the payment of claims against Mexico, was taken up, considered, and passed.

A joint resolution, tendering the thanks of Congress to Gen. Sterling Price, and Colonel A. W. Doniphan, for their brilliant victories achieved in Mexico, was introduced and passed.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was reported from the committee on Conference and finally passed.

The Oregon bill, as returned from the House, was considered. A motion for the Senate to recede from the Missouri Compromise, as attached to said bill, was debated. Mr. Benton and others advocating the motion to recede. The debate was continued till the hour of recess.

After recess, the Senate met, and remained in session until Sunday morning.

The question was put on receding from the Missouri compromise, as attached to the Oregon bill,

and decided affirmatively—ayes 29—nays 25, six members being absent.

The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up and passed.

Mr. Butler brought to the notice of the Senate a publication in the New York Herald, in which was a resolution offered in secret session by Mr. Benton, against General Kearney. Mr. Butler denounced the publication, and the instigator of it, in a very severe manner.

Mr. Benton acknowledged having furnished the resolution for publication, and said if Mr. Butler denounced his conduct as dishonorable, he would give him the lie, and cram it down his throat.

House.—A communication was laid before the House from Wm. Medill Commissioner of Indian Affairs, somewhat reflecting on Mr. Clingman, and denying charges made by that gentleman in debate against his office. A discussion ensued, which was ended by a withdrawal of the letter.

The Post-office bill was debated until recess.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

Both houses of Congress adjourned at noon today. Previous to adjournment, the Oregon Bill was passed and signed by the President.

Gen. Shields was confirmed by the Senate as Governor of Oregon. Other nominations before the Senate were also confirmed.

BENTON A PROVO MAN.—In the Senate, pending the discussion of the Compromise Bill, the following proceedings were had:—

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the 12th section, by inserting the following words, being the words of the far famed "Wilmot Proviso."

"That so much of the 6th article of the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787, as is contained in the following words, to wit: 'There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be and remain in force within the Territory of Oregon.'"

On this motion the yeas and nays were ordered, and the question being taken on the amendment, it was decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Spruance, Upham and Walker—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis, of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglass, Downs, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalf, Rusk, Sebastian, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Westcott and Yale—33.

Some of the democrats about here are making a great noise about Benton's voting for the Wilmot Proviso, and threaten him with some terrible inflictions. They had better be a little careful, or the old fellow will have them "cut for the simples," again! The Colonel acknowledges the right of instruction, and the Legislature had so hampered him, that he could not avoid it—at least though Atchison did.

The story that Francis P. Blair, of Washington, (formerly editor of the Globe), was opposed to the nominees of the Baltimore Convention and in favor of Mr. Van Buren, is contradicted on the authority of Mr. Blair himself. He says that he will give his cordial support to Cass and Butler. This is another whig falsehood nailed to the counter."—Missouri Courier.</